

PROCEEDINGS
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A NEW *CRUZOBIUS* FROM MEXICO
(CHILOPODA: LITHOBIOMORPHA: WATOBIIDAE)¹

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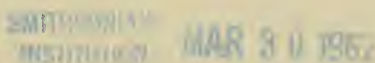
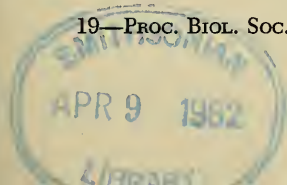
To date three species have been referred to the wato-
biid genus *Cruzobius*. These are: *verus* Chamberlin, 1942;
atoyacus Chamberlin, 1942; *viganus* Chamberlin, 1944. All
are native to the Mexican State of Vera Cruz. To these is now
added a new species, *pococki*,² which is similarly Mexican.

All of the members of the genus are very small in size, have
a low antennal articular number (24 or less), lack tergal
productions, and have in the males striking fungiform lobes
distodorsally on the 15th tibiae. The new species differs from
its congeners, and indeed from nearly all other watobiids,³
most notably in its possession of dorsal prefemoral spurs on
legs 14 and 15. On the basis of the published descriptions of
the other three species, it is not possible to know which of
them is most similar to *pococki*: the descriptions of *atoyacus*
and *viganus* are particularly wanting in critical details. The
new species differs from the type species, *verus*, however, at
least as follows. *C. pococki*: (1) 2 ocellar series present.
(2) Last 3 pairs of legs lack anterior pretarsal accessory claws
(anterior parungues). (3) Legs 14 and 15 with spurs DPM
and DPP. *C. verus*: (1) 1 ocellar series present. (2) All legs
with anterior and posterior parungues. (3) Spurs DPM and
DPP absent on all legs. The third character, which is critical
in watobiids, distinguishes *pococki* from all of its congeners.

¹ This research has been carried out with the assistance of a grant from the National Science Foundation.

² Named in honor of R. I. Pocock, late of the British Museum, whose versatile and prolific pen contributed greatly to our understanding of the Mexican and Central American Myriapoda.

³ In 1943, p. 40 (in the description of *Malbius*, n.g.), Chamberlin wrote: "Readily distinguished from *Tropobius* and all other genera (my italics) of the group (i.e. family) in the possession on the posterior legs of spines (i.e. spurs) on articles other than the tibiae. . . ."



Cruzobius pococki, new species

Holotype ♂: MEXICO: CAMPECHE; intercepted by U. S. quarantine officials at Brownsville, Texas; 1 August 1960; on bromeliads. U.S.N.M.: 2777; C-167.

Description: GENERAL: Length, 11 mm. Color: body dark red-brown; antennae and legs lighter, shading to fulvous. Vestiture: sparse; in general the setae are short, straight, stiff. ANTENNAE: Length: 2.25 mm. Articular number: right, 24; left, 22. Setae: from article 2 through 14 not increasing notably in number but decreasing gradually in length; articles 3 through penult each with 2 rows of setae, last article with 4 regular rows beyond which there are scattered irregular setae. CEPHALIC PLATE: Dimensions: length, 0.67 mm; greatest width, 0.63 mm. Dorsally distinctly domed, not flat. Limbus (lateral margin): well-developed, extending anteriorly to level of major ocellus; at half its lateral length minutely but distinctly disjunct. Surface is smooth and weakly areolate; frontal and antennocellar sutures deeply impressed and distinctly connecting. Ocelli: in two series, i.e., 1-4, 4; major ocellus well-separated from minor ocelli; organ of Tömösvary relatively large (as large as nearest ocellus), deep, circular. PREHENSORIAL SEGMENT: Prosternal dentition: 2-2, apices recurved; diastema narrowly U-shaped; porodonts setiform, much shorter and less robust than adjacent teeth but only slightly shorter than adjacent setae. Calyx of each poison gland located in the tibial article. TERGITES: No tergite with posterior productions; all corners rectangular. Surface smooth, not rugose, faintly areolate. CURSIPEDS (legs 1-13): Tarsi: 1-12 without trace of ventral division, without dorsal condyles; 13 with weak ventral division but without dorsal condyle; pectines lacking on all. Pretarsi: 1-13 with large falciform posterior parungues; 1-12 with small straight anterior parungues, these lacking on 13. Cribellate surfaces: large aggregated pores absent except on inner and under surfaces of 12 and 13 (on femora, tibiae, tarsi). Secondary sexual modifications absent. TENACIPEDS (legs 14 and 15): Both slightly inflated. Length: 14th, 1.94 mm; 15th, 2.07 mm. Sexual modifications: absent on 14; tibia of 15th dorsodistally with a large fungiform lobe that is basally constricted, dorsally expanded and there bearing 8 short stiff alveolate aetae.⁴ Tarsi: without pectines; each completely divided; each with a prominent dorsal condyle; posterior parungues present on both, anterior parungues absent on both. Cribri-form surfaces: large massed pores present on ventral and inner surfaces of femora, tibiae, and both tarsal articles. COXAL PORES: Number: left, 2232; right, 2332. Each pore round; disposed uniseriately; not sunk in deep depressions (scrobes). PLECTROTAXY: Quantitative dorsally: legs 1 through 10 = 00001; 11 through 13 = 00000; 14 and 15 = 00200. Quantitative ventrally: Legs 1 through 12 = 00000; 13 through

⁴ This lobe is nearly identical in form and relative size to the 14th leg lobe seen in the males of the lithobiid genus *Nampabius* whose species occur commonly in the cooler parts of the United States. See Crabill, 1952, pp. 203-206.

15 = 00100. Qualitative: DPM = 14-15; DPP = 14-15; DTiP = 1-10; VPA = 15; VPP = 13-14. No coxa is laterally armed. POSTPEDAL SEGMENTS: Gonopods: uniarticulate; very low and barely visible. Anal pores absent.

LITERATURE CITED

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